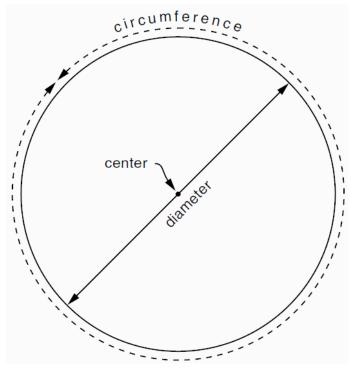
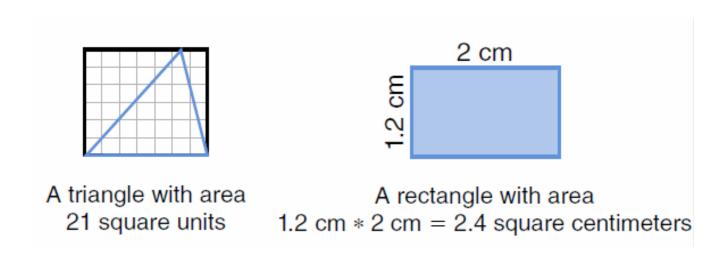
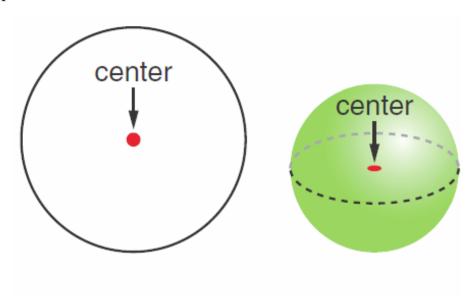
About 3 Times Circle Rule — the circumference of a circle is about 3 times the diameter of the circle



Area — the amount of surface inside a 2-dimensional figure, commonly measured in square units such as *square feet* or *square centimeters*



Center of a Circle — the point in the plane of a circle equally distant from all points on the circle



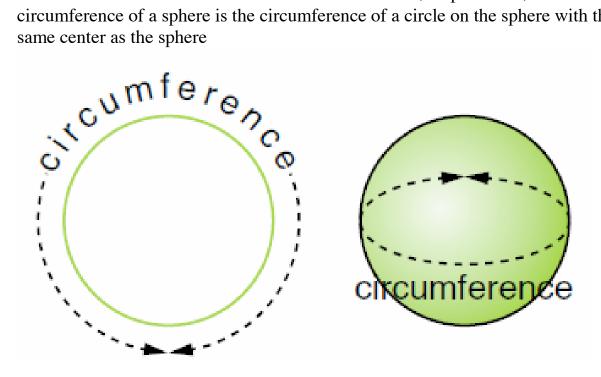
Centimeter (cm) – a metric unit of length, equivalent to 10 millimeters, $^{1}/_{10}$ of a decimeter, and $^{1}/_{100}$ of a meter

Centi =
$$^{1}/_{100}$$

A centimeter is approximately the width of your pointer finger.



Circumference — the distance around a circle; its perimeter; the circumference of a sphere is the circumference of a circle on the sphere with the

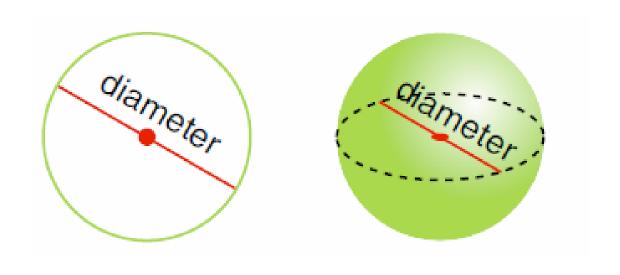


Decimeter (dm) – a metric unit of length equivalent to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter or 10 centimeters

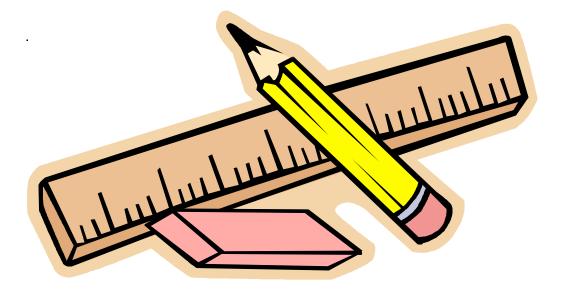
Deci =
$$^{1}/_{10}$$



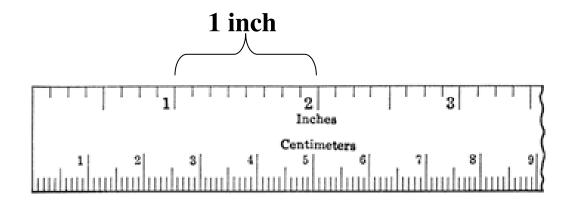
Diameter — a line segment that passes through the =center of a circle orf sphere and has endpoints on the circle of sphrere; the length of such a segment



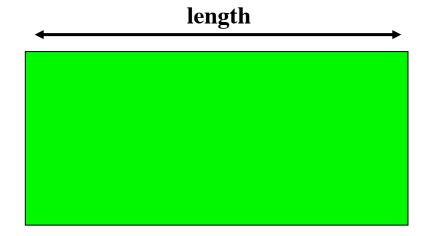
Foot (ft) – a U.S. customary unit of length equal to 12 inches or $^{1}/_{3}$ of a yard



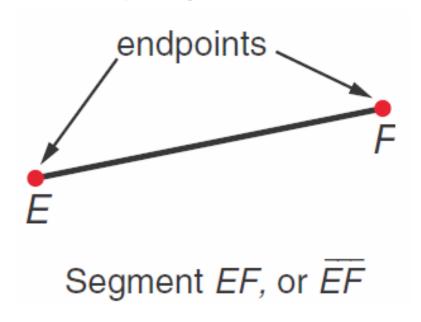
Inch (in) – a U.S. customary unit of length equal to $^{1}/_{12}$ of a foot



Length — typically, the longer side of a rectangle

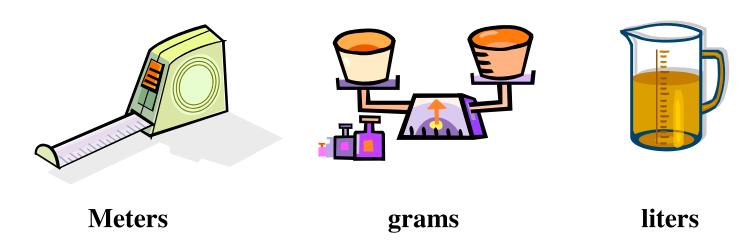


Line Segment – a part of a line between and including two points called endpoints; often named by its endpoints

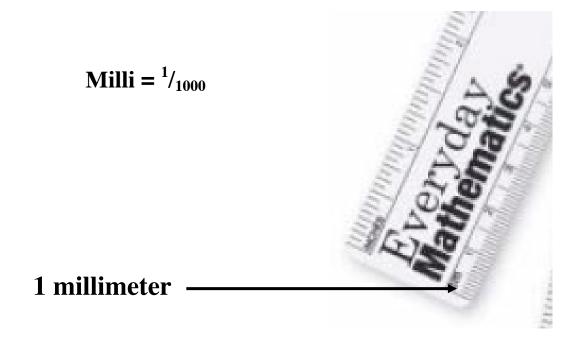


Meter (m) — the basic metric unit of length from which other metric units of length are derived

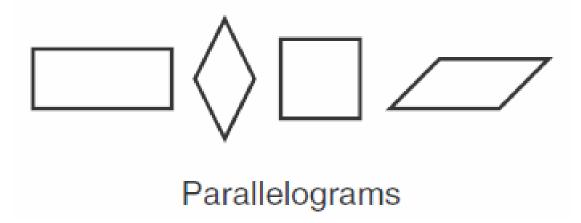
Metric System — a system of measurement based on the base-10 (decimal) numeration system and used in most countries and by almost all scientists in the world



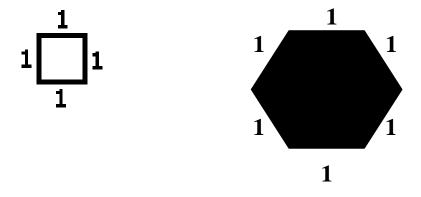
Millimeter (mm) $- \frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter



Parallelograms — a quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides; opposite sides have the same length, and opposite angles have the same measure



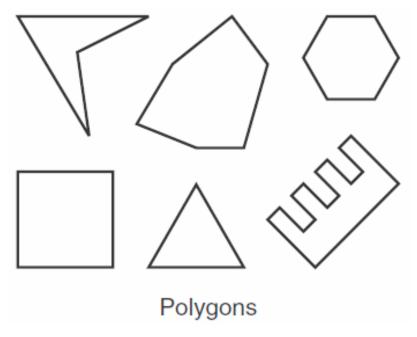
Perimeter – the distance around the boundary of a 2-dimensional figure.



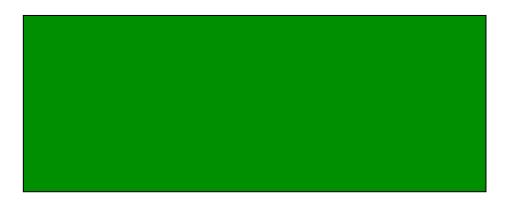
Personal References (for Measurement) — using common objects to estimate lengths and distances when a standard measuring tool (ruler, meter stick) is not available

| Personal References for U.S. Customary Units of Length | |
|---|---|
| About 1 inch | About 1 foot |
| Length of a paper clip Width of a quarter Width of a man's thumb | Length of a man's shoe Length of a license plate Length of your math journa |
| About 1 yard | About 1 mile |
| Width of a door One big step (for an adult) Height of a kitchen counter | 2,000 average-size steps (for an adult) Length of 15 football fields (including the end zones) |

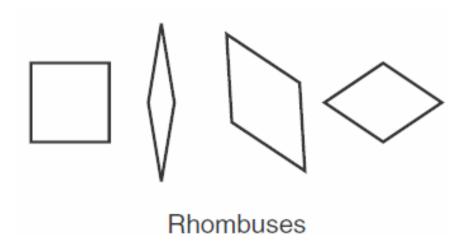
Polygon — a 2-dimensional figure formed by three or more line segments (sides) that meet only at their endpoints (vertices) to make a closed path; sides may **not** cross one another



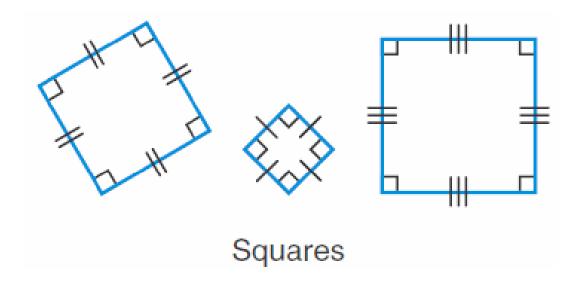
Rectangle — a parallelogram with all right angles



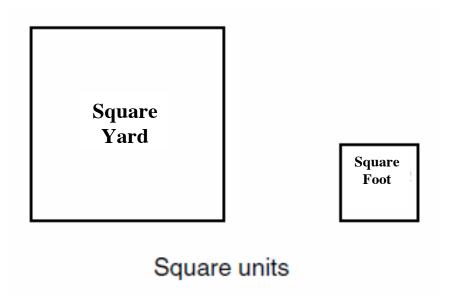
Rhombus — a parallelogram with all sides the same length; every square is a rhombus, but not all rhombuses are squares



Square — a rectangle with all sides of equal length; all angles in a square are right angles; all squares are also rectangles, but not all rectangles are squares



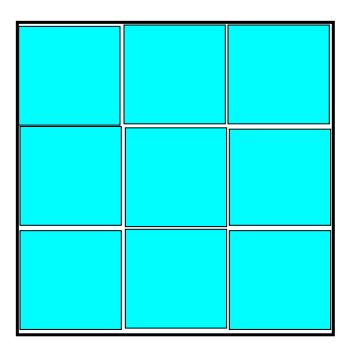
Square units — a unit to measure area



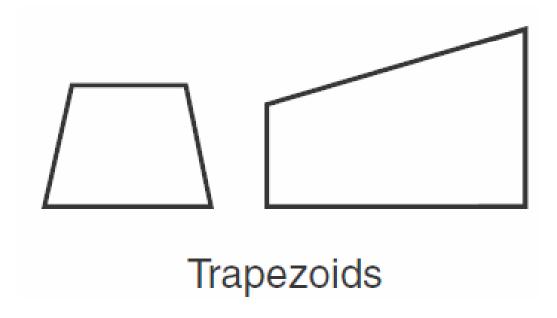
Standard Unit — when people agree to use the same unit of measure, it is called a standard unit



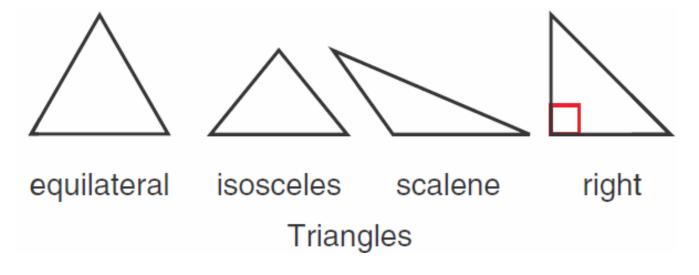
Tiling — to cover a surface with shapes so that there are no gaps or overlaps



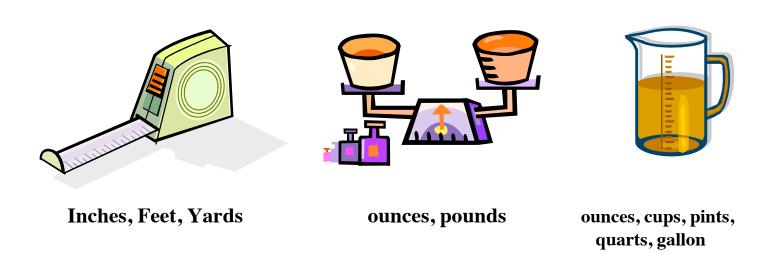
Trapezoid — a quadrilateral that has exactly one pair of parallel sides; both pairs of sides cannot be parallel



Triangle — a three-sided polygon



U.S. Customary Measure — the measuring system used most often in the United States



Yard – a U.S. customary unit of length equal to 3 feet or 36 inches

